

**WEST**

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L19: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Jan 10, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-170856  
DERWENT-WEEK: 200118  
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TITLE: Polyester-cellulose fiber fleece for filling e.g. cushion, quilt, mattress, mattress cover or sleeping bag contains viscose fibers

INVENTOR: KREMERS, R W J

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

PARADIES GMBH

PARAN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999EP-0113113 (July 7, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 1067227 A1	January 10, 2001	G	005	D04H001/04

DESIGNATED-STATES: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 1067227A1	July 7, 1999	1999EP-0113113	

INT-CL (IPC): D04 H 1/04; D04 H 1/42

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1067227A  
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Filling material for cushions, etc., consists of a mixed fiber fleece of polyester fibers and cellulose fibers, the cellulose fibers being viscose fibers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - In filling material for cushions, quilts, mattresses, mattress covers, sleeping bags etc., which consists of a mixed fiber fleece of polyester fibers and cellulose fibers, the cellulose fibers are viscose fibers.

USE - The product is a filling material for cushions, quilts, mattresses, mattress covers, sleeping bags etc. (all claimed) and is also useful for upholstery, blankets and clothing.

ADVANTAGE - An existing mixed fiber fleece of this type contains ramie fibers, which have relatively good absorptivity and very good resistance to rotting but are distorted by bending, so that a polyester content of not less than 60 wt.% is needed to give the required elasticity. Mixed fiber fleeces of wool and kapok lack the required combination of flexibility, relaxation capacity, ease of cleaning, hygiene and dimensional stability. The present fleece combines flexibility, good relaxation capacity and high moisture absorption capacity. Unlike ramie, the viscose fibers are highly flexible, so that the fraction of polyester can be varied widely (20-80 wt.%) and satisfactory relaxation if the polyester fraction is reduced, e.g. to at most 50 wt.%. The viscose fibers are also resistant to rotting and felting. The fleece has

good moisture absorption and transport, ensuring dry warmth.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: POLYESTER CELLULOSE FLEECE FILL CUSHION QUILT MATTRESS MATTRESS COVER  
SLEEP BAG CONTAIN VISCOSE

DERWENT-CLASS: A23 A94 F04

CPI-CODES: A03-A05A; A05-E01B3; A12-D01; A12-S05G; F02-C01; F04-D; F04-D03;

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:

Polymer Index [1.1] 018 ; P0839\*R F41 D01 D63 ; S9999 S1161\*R S1070 ; S9999 S1183  
S1161 S1070 Polymer Index [1.2] 018 ; R01852\*R G3634 D01 D03 D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42  
D50 D76 D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 G3623 ; R24076 R24077 R01852 G3634 G3623 D01  
D03 D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D76 D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 ; S9999 S1161\*R  
S1070 ; S9999 S1183 S1161 S1070 Polymer Index [1.3] 018 ; ND01 ; Q9999 Q9325 ; Q9999  
Q7681\*R ; Q9999 Q7716 Q7681 ; B9999 B4035 B3930 B3838 B3747 ; B9999 B3758\*R B3747 ;  
B9999 B3770 B3758 B3747 ; B9999 B3383\*R B3372 ; B9999 B3407 B3383 B3372

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C2001-051251

**WEST**[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.**☒ **1. Document ID: US 4468336 A**

L1: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Aug 28, 1984

US-PAT-NO: 4468336

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4468336 A

TITLE: Low density loose fill insulation

DATE-ISSUED: August 28, 1984

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Smith; Ivan T.	Marietta	GA	30064	

US-CL-CURRENT: 252/62; 162/146, 162/147, 162/148, 162/159, 428/359, 428/360,  
428/920, 428/921

## ABSTRACT:

A low settled density loose fill heat insulation for building structures is formed by the addition to cellulose insulation of staple fibers selected from the group polypropylene, acetate, polyethylene, polyester, acrylic and vinyl. The staple fibers extend the cellulose insulation.

6 Claims, 2 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 2

Full	Title	CLS:1	SEQ:1	ATT:1

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Term	Documents
"4468336"[USPT]	1
4468336S	0
"4468336"[PN].USPT.	1
(4468336[PN]).USPT.	1

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# WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, October 25, 2002

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L21	388062.pn.	4	L21
L20	5690529.pn.	2	L20
L19	13 same L18	2	L19
L18	16 same 18	2147	L18
L17	4077771[uref]	0	L17
L16	16 same L12	2	L16
L15	16 and L12	42	L15
L14	18 and L12	2	L14
L13	18 same L12	0	L13
L12	13 same L11	252	L12
L11	non\$1woven	102252	L11
L10	15 and L8	1	L10
L9	15 same L8	0	L9
L8	sleeping bag or pillow	22667	L8
L7	15 same L6	3	L7
L6	insulat\$4 or filling	1615630	L6
L5	13 same L4	686	L5
L4	blend or mixture	1761819	L4
L3	11 same L2	1553	L3
L2	cellulose (fiber or fibre)	22531	L2
L1	polyester (fiber or fibre)	33926	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

=> file caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
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SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Oct 2002 VOL 137 ISS 18  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 Oct 2002 (20021024/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

```
=> s blend or mixture
    123041 BLEND
    123275 BLENDS
    169148 BLEND
        (BLEND OR BLENDS)
    61385 MIXTURE
    118934 MIXTURES
    177594 MIXTURE
        (MIXTURE OR MIXTURES)
    1333899 MIXT
    468494 MIXTS
    1635768 MIXT
        (MIXT OR MIXTS)
    1681821 MIXTURE
        (MIXTURE OR MIXT)
L1    1807535 BLEND OR MIXTURE

=> s polyethylene terephthalate(l)(fibers or fibres)
    279599 POLYETHYLENE
    9053 POLYETHYLENES
    282222 POLYETHYLENE
        (POLYETHYLENE OR POLYETHYLENES)
    78592 TEREPHTHALATE
    1861 TEREPHTHALATES
    78937 TEREPHTHALATE
        (TEREPHTHALATE OR TEREPHTHALATES)
    21513 POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE
        (POLYETHYLENE (W) TEREPHTHALATE)
    449358 FIBERS
    1450 FIBRES
L2    1024 POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L)(FIBERS OR FIBRES)
```

```
=> s lyocell(l)(fibers or fibers)
      462 LYOCCELL
      449358 FIBERS
      449358 FIBERS
L3      297 LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBERS)
```

```
=> s bedding or batts or fill
      2948 BEDDING
      175 BEDDINGS
      2980 BEDDING
          (BEDDING OR BEDDINGS)
      158 BATTS
      21798 FILL
      6589 FILLS
      27870 FILL
          (FILL OR FILLS)
L4      30966 BEDDING OR BATTS OR FILL
```

```
=> s insulation (l)material
      48687 INSULATION
      1306 INSULATIONS
      49102 INSULATION
          (INSULATION OR INSULATIONS)
      1135383 MATERIAL
      1496620 MATERIALS
      2275434 MATERIAL
          (MATERIAL OR MATERIALS)
L5      12415 INSULATION (L)MATERIAL
```

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=> d hos
'HOS' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'
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The following are valid formats:

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ABS ----- GI and AB
ALL ----- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS ----- AI, PRAI
BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX ----- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM ----- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB ----- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND ----- Indexing data
IPC ----- International Patent Classifications
MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS ----- PI, SO
SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
          SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
          e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD ----- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB ----- BIB, no citations
```

SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms

HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)  
containing hit terms

HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification

HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
its structure diagram

HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields

FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
its structure diagram

FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields

KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side

OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:16:16 ON 25 OCT 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:48 ON 25 OCT 2002

L1 1807535 S BLEND OR MIXTURE

L2 1024 S POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

L3 297 S LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

L4 30966 S BEDDING OR BATTIS OR FILL

L5 12415 S INSULATION (L) MATERIAL

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L6 1 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l4 and l3 and l2

L7 0 L4 AND L3 AND L2

=> s polyester

216775 POLYESTER

166285 POLYESTERS

L8 266394 POLYESTER  
(POLYESTER OR POLYESTERS)

=> s cellulose

295271 CELLULOSE

3862 CELLULOSES

L9 295849 CELLULOSE  
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)

=> s fibers or fibres

449358 FIBERS

1450 FIBRES

L10 449714 FIBERS OR FIBRES

=> d his



(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:16:16 ON 25 OCT 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:48 ON 25 OCT 2002

L1 1807535 S BLEND OR MIXTURE  
L2 1024 S POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)  
L3 297 S LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBERS)  
L4 30966 S BEDDING OR BATTS OR FILL  
L5 12415 S INSULATION (L) MATERIAL  
L6 1 S L1 AND L2 AND L3  
L7 0 S L4 AND L3 AND L2  
L8 266394 S POLYESTER  
L9 295849 S CELLULOSE  
L10 449714 S FIBERS OR FIBRES

=> s l8 and l9 and l10 and l1

L11 2335 L8 AND L9 AND L10 AND L1

=> s l4 and l5 and l11

L12 0 L4 AND L5 AND L11

=> s l4 and l11

L13 18 L4 AND L11

=> d l13 1-18 bib,abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:636743 CAPLUS

DN 137:156091

TI Fiber structures with excellent minus ion generation stability and their use

IN Goto, Hirotooshi; Ito, Naoaki; Saito, Koichi; Maekawa, Yukihiro

PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002235283	A2	20020823	JP 2001-28175	20010205
AB	The structures, esp. useful for clothes, bedclothes, curtains, and wall coverings, etc., contain <b>cellulose</b> -type powders on fiber surfaces. Thus, a <b>polyester</b> -cotton fabric was immersed in a dispersion contg. bamboo powders with av. particle size 30 .mu.m and Sumitex Resin M 3 (binder) and dried to give a test piece showing minus ion generation 460/cm3 and good moisture absorption and antibacterial deodorant properties.				

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:87309 CAPLUS

DN 136:152638

TI Insertion materials for **beddings** and pads with good durability comprising fiber sheets having multiple **fibers** aligned in the direction perpendicular to planar direction of the sheets and having noncontinuous raised portions with area of the tip of the raised portions smaller than the area of base of the raised portions

IN Aiyama, Kazunori; Nakagami, Tokuji; Shintaku, Tomonori

PA Shiga Shokusan K. K., Japan; Toray Industries, Inc.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002030556	A2	20020131	JP 2000-217282	20000718
AB	<p>The insertion materials (A) comprise a fiber sheet layer having multiple <b>fibers</b> aligned in the direction perpendicular to the planar surface of the sheet and have partially fiber-to-fiber bonded portions and have .gtoreq.1 side of the sheet having noncontinuous raised portions and base portions and having the raised portions and the base portions having a continuous structure, and have the area of the base of the raised portions greater than the area of the tip of the raised portions, and exhibit compressive force of the raised portions .gtoreq.0.3 N/cm, or the insertion materials comprise A materials comprising <b>mixts.</b> of synthetic <b>fibers</b> and natural <b>fibers</b>, or the insertion materials comprise A materials exhibiting partially or wholly tickicidal properties, or the insertion materials comprise A materials exhibiting partially or wholly antibacterial properties. The insertion materials are useful for mattresses, <b>beddings</b>, seats, and pads. Crimped hollow <b>polyester fibers</b> and sheath-core <b>polyester</b> conjugate <b>fibers</b> with m.p. of the sheath 110.degree. were laminated to form a sandwich structure with ratio of wt. of the hollow <b>fibers</b> to wt. of the sheath-core <b>fibers</b> 60:40, opened, made into a carded web, crimped, heat-treated 30 min under steam at 136.degree., cooled, sliced, and shaped in a profiling machine to give a sheet layer with raised portions having height 30 mm.</p>				

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:689498 CAPLUS

DN 125:303231

TI Insulation batt, method of batt formation and apparatus for forming the batt

IN Griffiths, Alan Lyle; Griffiths, Maureen Mary

PA Australia

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9630603	A1	19961003	WO 1996-AU175	19960328
	<p>W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI</p> <p>RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN</p>				
	AU 9650375	A1	19961010	AU 1996-50375	19960328
	AU 9650004	A1	19961016	AU 1996-50004	19960328
PRAI	AU 1995-2008		19950328		
	WO 1996-AU175		19960328		
AB	<p>A wool-contg. insulation batt comprises an aerated bouffant admixt. of wool and particulate <b>cellulose</b> and an amt. of an agglutinant polymer, e.g. <b>polyester</b> such as Unitika Melty 4080, for binding the wool and the <b>cellulose</b>. An app. for forming insulation <b>batts</b> has a first conveyor from a first hopper for the wool and agglutinant, a second conveyor feeds the particulate <b>cellulose</b> from a second hopper, a comb device for mixing of wool and <b>cellulose</b>, high velocity blower discharges air through the app., an outlet for the <b>mixt.</b> leads to a batt-forming app. with conveyor, and the formed <b>batts</b> on a conveyor pass over an oven heating element to cure the <b>batts</b>.</p>				

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:646293 CAPLUS

DN 125:284997  
 TI Liquid absorbent liner material based on polymeric **fibers** for personal care articles  
 IN Weber, Mary Eva Garvie; Gryskiewicz, Stanley Michael; Mayberry, Pamela Jean; Davis, James Arthur; Morman, Michael Tod; Meitner, Gary Howard; Collier, Leslie Warren, IV; Kollin, Nancy Donaldson; Cole, Douglas Bryan  
 PA Kimberly-Clark Corp., USA  
 SO S. African, 39 pp.  
 CODEN: SFXXAB  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	ZA 9410022	A	19950824	ZA 1994-10022	19941215
	EP 734238	A1	19961002	EP 1995-905382	19941216
	EP 734238	B1	20010919		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	US 6221460	B1	20010424	US 1995-527284	19950912
PRAI	US 1993-169449	A	19931217		
	WO 1994-US14402	W	19941216		

AB A liq. absorbing liner material comprises a facing layer and a support layer, said facing layer being joined to said support layer by a plurality of spaced-apart bonds forming peaks; peaks are being spaced from one another by channels, and a liq. absorbing material is disposed within said peaks for receiving liqs. The liq. absorbing liner material was prepd. comprising a facing layer, i.e. a web material made of **fibers** having a polyethylene sheath surrounding a **polyester** core, and a backing layer, made of polyethylene sheath/polypropylene core bicomponent **fibers**. The liq. absorbent material used to **fill** the samples were made from webs having varying fiber compns., e.g. 60% 3.0d polyethylene/polyethylene terephthalate (PE/PET), 35% 1.8d PE/PET, and 5% polyethylene/polypropylene.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:652097 CAPLUS

DN 119:252097

TI Odor-absorbing antibacterial hygroscopic **fibers** and fabrics

IN Ezaki, Koji; Tanaka, Koji

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05148758	A2	19930615	JP 1991-311130	19911127

AB The **fibers** (e.g., cellulosic, wool, silk, or synthetic **fibers**) have a finish layer comprising deacetylated chitin and **cellulose** powders and are useful for under garments, stockings, hospital bed sheets, diapers, gloves, towels, aprons, **bedding** covers, and stuffings (no dates). Cotton staple **fibers** were coated with an aq. suspension contg. 0.5:1 (wt. ratio) **mixt.** of chitosan and **cellulose** powder and dried to give **fibers** with bacterial extinction amt. by a specified test 98.4% and 83.6% after 10 washings and water absorption 100%.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:652076 CAPLUS

DN 119:252076

TI Hygroscopic fragrant synthetic fabrics

IN Tanaka, Koji; Ezaki, Koji

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 05163676	A2	19930629	JP 1991-330959	19911216
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AB The title fabrics are prepd. by coating synthetic fabrics with **mixts.** comprising porous ceramics contg. fragrances and microcapsules contg. fragrances and **cellulose** powders. The fabrics are useful for diapers, sanitary napkins, medical underpads, hospital materials, **bedding** covers, curtains, wallpapers, and interior materials (no data). A nonwoven fabric of spun **fibers** from polyethylene as the sheath and a **polyester** as the core was prepd., embossed, spray coated with a liq. contg. 1:0.05 (wt. ratio) **mixt.** of lemon fragrance-contg. porous ceramic and **cellulose** powder (Serisshu KY-100S) and dried to give a fabric with lasting fragrance and water absorption 100% by a specified test.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:474556 CAPLUS

DN 119:74556

TI Hygroscopic odor-absorbing antibacterial staple **fibers** with good washfastness

IN Ezaki, Koji; Tanaka, Koji; Noguchi, Nobuo; Sakota, Keiko

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 05033265	A2	19930209	JP 1991-178556	19910719
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AB The title **fibers** are prepd. by coating synthetic staple **fibers** with **mixts.** comprising deacetylated chitin and **cellulose** powders. The **fibers** are useful for hospital bed sheets and **bedding** staffing. Polyethylene as the sheath and a **polyester** as the core were together melt spun, drawn, crimped, coated with an aq. soln. of a 2:1 **mixt.** of chitosan acetate and **cellulose** powder, dried, and cut to give absorbing hygroscopic staple **fibers** with bacteria extinction amt. by a specified test 99.9% initially and 96.3% after 10 washings.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1992:635796 CAPLUS

DN 117:235796

TI Hygroscopic antibacterial odor-absorbing nonwoven fabrics

IN Tanaka, Koji; Ezaki, Koji

PA Unitika Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 04194079	A2	19920714	JP 1990-319533	19901121
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AB The title nonwoven fabrics are prepd. by coating nonwoven fabrics of thermoplastic long **fibers** with **mixts.** comprising deacetylated chitin and **cellulose** powders. Thus, polyethylene as the sheath and a **polyester** as the core were together melt spun, drawn, piled on a conveyer, and embossed to give a nonwoven fabric.

The fabric was then coated with an aq. suspension contg. a 0.3:1 **mixt.** of chitosan acetate and **cellulose** powder, squeezed, and dried to give a nonwoven fabric (finish content 9.9 .times. 10-3 g/m2) with bacteria extinction amt. by a test 99.2% initially and 96.5%, after 10 washings and H2O absorption 100% vs. 98.7, 43.2, and 0, resp., without **cellulose**.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1992:492152 CAPLUS

DN 117:92152

TI Evaluation of security from heat of combustion of textiles with and without flame retardant finishes

AU Ohkouchi, Fumiko; Nakanishi, Shigeo

CS Fac. Home Econ., Japan Women's Univ., Tokyo, 112, Japan

SO Nippon Kasei Gakkaishi (1992), 43(6), 543-9

CODEN: NKGAE; ISSN: 0913-5227

DT Journal

LA Japanese

AB The heat of combustion of fiber assemblies and fabrics used for clothing and **bedding** were investigated as the measure of security in human life, in which the in(org.) flame retardant finishes were used. Inorg. undurable fireproofing finishes to both of fiber assemblies and fabrics reduced the heat, however a washable finishing showed some increase. A miniature "Futon" made of both fireproof finished ticking and fiber assemblies showed the heat less than those of both unfinished materials. The higher the compn. of cotton, the larger the effect of fireproofing finishing on the redn. of the heat of cotton/**polyester** (PET) **blend** fiber assemblies. As to com. fabric, the heat of synthetic fiber was higher than that of the natural fiber, and also that of N-contg. fiber was higher than that of N-free fiber.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1986:83205 CAPLUS

DN 104:83205

TI The toxicity of fire effluents from textiles and upholstery materials

AU Kallonen, Raija; Von Wright, Atte; Tikkanen, Leena; Kaustia, Kirsti

CS Fire Technol. Lab., Tech. Res. Cent. Finland, Espoo, SF-02150, Finland

SO J. Fire Sci. (1985), 3(3), 145-60

CODEN: JFSCDV; ISSN: 0734-9041

DT Journal

LA English

AB Chem. compn. and the toxicity (rats) of the airborne combustion products (500-700.degree.) of certain Finish textiles and upholstery materials, which were either treated with fire retardants or untreated, were investigated. More CO2 was generated from all the test materials at 700.degree. than at 500.degree.. Flame retardant **cellulose fibers** generated more CO than untreated cotton esp. at higher temp., and relatively high concns. of HCN (>100 ppm) were generated from modacrylic, wool, Flamentin (fire retardant; a **mixt.** of ammonium salts)-treated cotton, etc. Considerable concns. of HCl (>1000 ppm) were formed from the Cl-contg. materials at least at 1 of the test temps. Large amts. of sulfide were present in the airborne combustion products of wool. Most of deaths in exptl. rats occurred during 30 min exposure, exp. at 700.degree.. At 500.degree., the most toxic materials were modacrylic, Flamentin-cotton and **polyester** fiber retardant fiber **fill**. At 700.degree., modacrylic, wool, Flamentin-cotton, had the strongest toxic effects, in decreasing order. Toxic effects were attributed to HCN and CO. No toxic effect was linked to HCl despite of high concns. obsd. in some cases.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1984:553744 CAPLUS

DN 101:153744

TI Low density loose **fill** insulation  
IN Smith, Ivan T.  
PA USA  
SO U.S., 5 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4468336	A	19840828	US 1983-510622	19830705
AB	The addn. of polypropylene (I), acetate, acrylic, vinyl, polyethylene [9002-88-4] and <b>polyester fibers</b> to <b>cellulose</b> (II) [9004-34-6] gives air-blowing products with low settled d. for use in thermal insulation of buildings. Thus, a <b>mixt.</b> of 2 lb I fiber (length 10 mm, and denier 15) and 2 lb II had settled d. 0.9 lb/ft3.				

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1983:217135 CAPLUS  
DN 98:217135  
TI Finishes for **polyester fibers**  
PA Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57210071	A2	19821223	JP 1981-92845	19810615
	JP 62012350	B4	19870318		
AB	Hygroscopic <b>polyester fibers</b> are prepd. by finishing the <b>fibers</b> with <b>mixts.</b> contg. a water-sol. copolymer of starch and(or) <b>cellulose</b> with an ethylenic monomer and a block copolymer of an arom. dicarboxylic acid or its lower alkyl ester with an alkylene glycol and a polyalkylene glycol. Thus, 50 parts starch was copolymd. with 50 parts acrylic acid to give a water-sol. copolymer (I) [9086-70-8], and 150 parts di-Me phthalate was polycondensed with 120 parts ethylene glycol and 500 parts polyethylene glycol to give a block copolymer (II) [85947-17-7]. A <b>polyester</b> fabric was finished with aq. 2% soln. of a <b>mixt.</b> of 500 parts I and 500 parts II, squeezed dried, and heat-treated 1 min at 170.degree. to give a hygroscopic fabric with good washfastness.				

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1982:599513 CAPLUS  
DN 97:199513  
TI Multiporous acrylic **fibers**  
PA Kanebo Synthetic Fibers Ltd., Japan; Kanebo, Ltd.  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57095309	A2	19820614	JP 1980-171918	19801204
	JP 60032750	B4	19850730		
AB	Multiporous acrylic <b>fibers</b> finished with compns. contg. a quaternary ammonium compd. as a cationic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and nonionic surfactant are hygroscopic and antistatic. Thus, a <b>blend</b> of 90 parts 91.0:8.5:0.5 acrylonitrile-Me acrylate-sodium methallylsulfonate copolymer [26658-88-8] and 10 parts <b>cellulose</b> acetate were spun to give multiporous <b>fibers</b>				

with water absorption 30%. The spun **fibers** were coated (0.61%) with a compn. contg. dimethyl[3-(stearoylamido)propyl]ammonium chloride (I) [83607-13-0] 30, polyethylene glycol cetyl ether phosphate K salt [60267-55-2] 50, and polyethylene glycol palmitate [9004-94-8] 20% and cut. The electrostatic charge of the finished **fibers** was 0.1 kV, compared with 2.5 kV for **fibers** finished with a similar compn. without I.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1981:123061 CAPLUS

DN 94:123061

TI Creaseproofing agents for cotton **blend** textiles

PA Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN. CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 55144018	A2	19801110	JP 1979-51535	19790427
	JP 57009732	B4	19820223		

AB Urea is treated with alkylene oxides, polymd. with HCHO and glyoxal (I), and treated with MeOH to give finishing agents for **cellulose fibers**. Thus, 23.2 parts propylene oxide was added to a **mixt.** of 60 parts urea and 0.18 part NaOH at 100.degree. and 3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. A **mixt.** of the above product 175.2, urea 24, 37% HCHO 113.5, and 40% I 145 parts was adjusted to pH 5.5-6.5 with KOH, stirred 2 h at 60.degree., evapd. in vacuo to 80-90% solids, treated with 160 parts MeOH at 60.degree. and pH 1-2 (adjusted with HCl) for 1 h, adjusted to pH 6.5-7 with NaOH, stripped of MeOH in vacuo, and thinned with H<sub>2</sub>O to 40.3% copolymer [68842-00-2]. A **mixt.** of 10 parts of the above soln. and 3 parts of a 40% aq. MgCl<sub>2</sub> soln. was thinned with H<sub>2</sub>O to 100 parts, applied to a 65:35 **polyester**-cotton fabric to 72% wet pickup, dried 2 min at 100.degree., and baked 3 min at 150.degree.. The fabric had handrometer stiffness 33, crease resistance (JIS L 1041 C, warp and **fill**) 353, and tear strength (JIS L 1044, warp and **fill**) 867, compared with 30, 186, and 1055, resp., for the untreated fabric.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1975:44978 CAPLUS

DN 82:44978

TI Elastic finishing of **polyester blend** textiles

IN Aoi, Akiyoshi; Matsubara, Toshiyuki; Hori, Katsuhiko

PA Gifu Seisen Co., Ltd.

SO Japan. Kokai, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN. CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 49081697	A2	19740806	JP 1972-124679	19721212
	JP 55027194	B4	19800718		

AB A thermoplastic textile or thermoplastic and **cellulose fiber blend** textile is immersed in a milling agent compn. contg. mineral oil, heated in superheated steam, crimped, and heated without tension in superheated steam to give a textile with elasticity. Thus, a 55:45 **polyester**-rayon **blend** fabric was immersed in a **mixt.** of pentaerythritol stearate alkyl phosphate 45, di-Bu phthalate [84-74-2] 15, and liq. paraffin 40 parts, squeezed, stretched at 15 kg/m in a steam chamber, crimped mech., and heated without tension with superheated steam at 200.degree. to give a textile with elongation 15 (warp) and 21% (**fill**).

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1972:421495 CAPLUS

DN 77:21495

TI Desizing and bleaching of **cellulose fibers**

IN Inoue, Yoshio; Hiroi, Takashi; Yaki, Hiroyuki

PA Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 46026425	B4	19710731	JP 1969-4515	19690122

AB An unscoured cotton, cotton-**polyester blend**, or regenerated **cellulose** fabric was treated with a **mixt.** contg. gluconic acid [133-42-6] or its alkali salt, an alk. oxidizing agent, Na hydroxide [1310-73-2], and optionally a surfactant to scour, desize, and bleach the fabric simultaneously. Thus, a cotton fabric sized with 6% wheat starch was immersed in a soln. contg. Na gluconate (I) [14906-97-9] 3, NaOH 30, Na alkylbenzenesulfonate 2, and K persulfate [7727-21-1] 3 g/l. at 20.deg., steamed 60 min at 98.deg., and washed in 60.deg. water. The iodine color test rating, whiteness (reflection at 450 m.mu.), and tear strength of the fabric were 4 (no starch at all), 68.7%, and 3300(warp)/2624(**fill**) g, resp., compared with 3, 60.2%, and 2476/1824 g, resp., for a similarly treated fabric without I.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1970:101783 CAPLUS

DN 72:101783

TI Material for dressing yarns of synthetic **fibers**

IN Dunlap, Donald T.; Misenheimer, James R.

PA Celanese Corp.

SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 1937582	A	19700219	DE 1969-1937582	19690724
	US 3634295	A	19720111	US 1968-747079	19680724
	GB 1256761	A	19711215	GB 1969-1256761	19690721
	ES 369777	A1	19710716	ES 1969-369777	19690722
	BE 736495	A	19700126	BE 1969-736495	19690724
	NL 6911384	A	19700127	NL 1969-11384	19690724
	FR 2013629	A5	19700403	FR 1969-25366	19690724
	FR 2013629	B1	19740201		
	BR 6911013	A0	19730410	BR 1969-211013	19690724
	JP 51049039	B4	19761224	JP 1969-58078	19690724
PRAI	US 1968-747079		19680724		

AB A **mixt.** of poly(vinyl alc.) (I) and poly(acrylic acid) (II) was used to coat nylon, **polyester**, polyacrylic, **cellulose** acetate, or **cellulose** triacetate (III) **fibers** to improve their tensile strength and resistance to the abrasive effects of the loom during weaving. Thus, 13.608 kg I of viscosity 25 cP and hydrolysis degree 89% was suspended in 227.1 l. H<sub>2</sub>O, 14.150 kg II added, the **mixt.** heated at 44.degree., 1.361 kg water-sol. pine oil added, and the **mixt.** heated 30 min at 88.degree. to give a coating soln. which was applied to a 4572-yarn warp contg. 73% III and 27% nylon 66 using a multicylinder dry coating machine. The yarn was woven at 88 warp **fibers**/in. and 74 **fill fibers**/in. The **fibers** had 0.32 break/100 m compared with 10.9 or 18.6 when



I or II, resp., was used alone.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1966:448730 CAPLUS  
DN 65:48730  
OREF 65:9164c-d  
TI Absorbent wet-strength paper  
PA Textile and Chemical Research Co. (Vaduz) Ltd.  
SO 10 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 670968		19660131	BE	
	FR 1423789			FR	
PRAI	FR		19641110		

AB Paper is made from a **mixt.** of 10-80% non-fibrillated regenerated **cellulose fibers** (A), such as fibranne or **polyester**, cut to 5-30 mm. length, and 20-90% short synthetic or wood pulp **fibers** which **fill** the interstices between A. Both **fibers** are bonded together with 2-40% of a solid or semi-solid thermoplastic resin (e.g. polyvinyl alc.) having a m.p. within the temp. range of the drying section of a paper machine. The paper is useful in the manuf. of industrial and household towels.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	72.87	73.08

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-11.15	-11.15

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:20:33 ON 25 OCT 2002

=> s blend

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=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Apr 2003 VOL 138 ISS 15  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Apr 2003 (20030407/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s blend or mixture

126155 BLEND  
126648 BLENDS  
173629 BLEND  
(BLEND OR BLENDS)  
62577 MIXTURE  
120503 MIXTURES  
180272 MIXTURE  
(MIXTURE OR MIXTURES)

1355690 MIXT  
487123 MIXTS  
1665816 MIXT  
(MIXT OR MIXTS)

1711113 MIXTURE  
(MIXTURE OR MIXT)

L1 1840238 BLEND OR MIXTURE

=> s lyocell(l)(fibers or fibres)

496 LYOCCELL  
461112 FIBERS  
1612 FIBRES

L2 318 LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

=> s polyester(l)(fibers or fibres)

221982 POLYESTER  
174136 POLYESTERS  
274490 POLYESTER  
(POLYESTER OR POLYESTERS)

461112 FIBERS  
1612 FIBRES

L3 73263 POLYESTER(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L4 28 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s polyethylene terephthalate(l)(fibers or fibres)

288857 POLYETHYLENE  
9582 POLYETHYLENES  
291657 POLYETHYLENE  
(POLYETHYLENE OR POLYETHYLENES)  
80812 TEREPHTHALATE  
1930 TEREPHTHALATES  
81160 TEREPHTHALATE  
(TEREPHTHALATE OR TEREPHTHALATES)  
22424 POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE  
(POLYETHYLENE(W) TEREPHTHALATE)

461112 FIBERS  
1612 FIBRES

L5 1080 POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:37:49 ON 08 APR 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:38:29 ON 08 APR 2003

L1 1840238 S BLEND OR MIXTURE  
L2 318 S LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)  
L3 73263 S POLYESTER(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)  
L4 28 S L1 AND L2 AND L3  
L5 1080 S POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

=> s 11 and 12 and 15

L6 1 L1 AND L2 AND L5

=> d 16 bib,abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 1998:412761 CAPLUS  
DN 129:110058  
TI Recycling cotton from cotton/polyester fabrics  
AU Negulescu, Ioan I.; Kwon, Hyojung; Collier, Billie J.; Collier, John R.;  
Pendse, Ajit  
CS Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, USA  
SO Textile Chemist and Colorist (1998), 30(6), 31-35  
CODEN: TCCOB6; ISSN: 0040-490X  
PB American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Recycling of cotton (or rayon) cellulose as **lyocell**  
**fibers** is proposed based on the selective soly. of cellulose in  
org. N-oxides and the selective hydrolysis of polyesters in NaOH solns.  
In the first step, the cotton component of a fabric made of 50/50 cotton/  
**polyethylene terephthalate** was sepd. from the polyester  
by basic hydrolysis of the latter in NaOH solns. In the second step, the  
cellulose component from another sample of the same fabric was selectively  
dissolved in N-Me morpholine monohydrate to form a 1-2% cellulose soln.  
It was then concd. to a spinnable 15-17% soln. by dissolving the cotton  
sepd. in the first step. **Lyocell fibers** were  
subsequently spun at 85-90 C using an advanced capillary extrusion  
rheometer system.

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	25.16	25.37
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.65	-0.65

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:41:26 ON 08 APR 2003

=> FILE CAPLUS

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 Apr 2003 VOL 138 ISS 16  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Apr 2003 (20030416/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> S POLYESTER(L)CELLULOSE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES) (L)BLEND

222250 POLYESTER  
174507 POLYESTERS  
274922 POLYESTER  
(POLYESTER OR POLYESTERS)  
302320 CELLULOSE  
3935 CELLULOSES  
302852 CELLULOSE  
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)  
461872 FIBERS  
1613 FIBRES  
126343 BLEND  
126876 BLENDS  
173918 BLEND  
(BLEND OR BLENDS)

L1 368 POLYESTER(L)CELLULOSE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES) (L)BLEND

=> S NONWOVEN OR UNWOVEN OR NON-WOVEN OR UN-WOVEN

26295 NONWOVEN  
2552 NONWOVENS  
26527 NONWOVEN  
(NONWOVEN OR NONWOVENS)  
970 UNWOVEN  
588153 NON  
30 NONS  
588177 NON  
(NON OR NONS)  
18487 WOVEN  
90 WOVENS  
18554 WOVEN  
(WOVEN OR WOVENS)  
2034 NON-WOVEN  
(NON(W)WOVEN)  
47751 UN  
1685 UNS  
49430 UN  
(UN OR UNS)  
18487 WOVEN  
90 WOVENS  
18554 WOVEN  
(WOVEN OR WOVENS)  
10 UN-WOVEN  
(UN(W)WOVEN)

L2 28625 NONWOVEN OR UNWOVEN OR NON-WOVEN OR UN-WOVEN

=> S INSULATING(L)MATERIAL

103758 INSULATING  
8 INSULATINGS

103760 INSULATING  
(INSULATING OR INSULATINGS)  
1170407 MATERIAL  
1555713 MATERIALS  
2353614 MATERIAL  
(MATERIAL OR MATERIALS)

L3 31713 INSULATING(L) MATERIAL

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:11:49 ON 17 APR 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:12:24 ON 17 APR 2003

L1 368 S POLYESTER(L) CELLULOSE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES) (L) BLEND  
L2 28625 S NONWOVEN OR UNWOVEN OR NON-WOVEN OR UN-WOVEN  
L3 31713 S INSULATING(L) MATERIAL

=> S L1 AND L2 AND L3

L4 0 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> S L1 AND L2

L5 52 L1 AND L2

=> S PADDING OR STUFFING OR FILLING MATERIAL

3775 PADDING  
127 PADDINGS  
3809 PADDING  
(PADDING OR PADDINGS)  
1260 STUFFING  
233 STUFFINGS  
1301 STUFFING  
(STUFFING OR STUFFINGS)  
75898 FILLING  
9549 FILLINGS  
83571 FILLING  
(FILLING OR FILLINGS)  
1170407 MATERIAL  
1555713 MATERIALS  
2353614 MATERIAL  
(MATERIAL OR MATERIALS)  
5768 FILLING MATERIAL  
(FILLING(W) MATERIAL)

L6 10845 PADDING OR STUFFING OR FILLING MATERIAL

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:11:49 ON 17 APR 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:12:24 ON 17 APR 2003

L1 368 S POLYESTER(L) CELLULOSE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES) (L) BLEND  
L2 28625 S NONWOVEN OR UNWOVEN OR NON-WOVEN OR UN-WOVEN  
L3 31713 S INSULATING(L) MATERIAL  
L4 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3  
L5 52 S L1 AND L2  
L6 10845 S PADDING OR STUFFING OR FILLING MATERIAL

=> S L5 AND L6

L7 1 L5 AND L6

=> D L7 BIB,ABS

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AN 1993:61498 CAPLUS  
DN 118:61498

TI Process for bonding blends of cellulosic pulp and fusible synthetic pulp  
 or fiber by high-speed dielectric heating and products produced thereby  
 IN Williams, Kenneth R.; Fitzgerald, Cornelius G.  
 PA du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA  
 SO U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 541,569, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5139861	A	19920818	US 1991-779533	19911018
PRAI	US 1990-541569		19900621		

AB Title process comprises blending 5-98 parts of a dry cellulosic fluff pulp  
 with 2-95 parts fusible synthetic pulp on fiber with m.p. <250.degree.(d.  
 of **blend** 0.005-0.5) and dielec. heating the **blend** in  
 order to bond the **blend** in <15 s without the aid of any dielec.  
 sensitizing material. The fusible synthetic **fibers** may be  
 selected from polyethylene, polypropylene, poly(vinyl alc.),  
**polyester**, nylon 6, and nylon 66. The cellulosic fluff may be  
 closer from wood pulp, cotton linen, or **cellulose fibers**  
 . The bonded product may be used as a core for diapers, etc. or in  
 cushioning, **padding**, or polishing material.

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	34.61	34.82
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.65	-0.65

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:16:26 ON 17 APR 2003

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NEWS	9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS	10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS	12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS	13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS	14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS	16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS	17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS	18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS	20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS	21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS	22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS	25	Sep 16	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	26	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS	27	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
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```
=> s blend or mixture
    123041 BLEND
    123275 BLENDS
    169148 BLEND
        (BLEND OR BLENDS)
    61385 MIXTURE
    118934 MIXTURES
    177594 MIXTURE
        (MIXTURE OR MIXTURES)
    1333899 MIXT
    468494 MIXTS
    1635768 MIXT
        (MIXT OR MIXTS)
    1681821 MIXTURE
        (MIXTURE OR MIXT)
L1   1807535 BLEND OR MIXTURE

=> s polyethylene terephthalate(1)(fibers or fibres)
    279599 POLYETHYLENE
    9053 POLYETHYLENES
    282222 POLYETHYLENE
        (POLYETHYLENE OR POLYETHYLENES)
    78592 TEREPHTHALATE
    1861 TEREPHTHALATES
```



```

78937 TEREPHTHALATE
      (TEREPHTHALATE OR TEREPHTHALATES)
21513 POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE
      (POLYETHYLENE (W) TEREPHTHALATE)
449358 FIBERS
      1450 FIBRES
L2      1024 POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE (L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)

```

```

=> s lyocell(1) (fibers or fibers)
      462 LYOCCELL
      449358 FIBERS
      449358 FIBERS
L3      297 LYOCCELL (L) (FIBERS OR FIBERS)

```

```

=> s bedding or batts or fill
      2948 BEDDING
      175 BEDDINGS
      2980 BEDDING
          (BEDDING OR BEDDINGS)
      158 BATTS
      21798 FILL
      6589 FILLS
      27870 FILL
          (FILL OR FILLS)
L4      30966 BEDDING OR BATTS OR FILL

```

```

=> s insulation (1) material
      48687 INSULATION
      1306 INSULATIONS
      49102 INSULATION
          (INSULATION OR INSULATIONS)
      1135383 MATERIAL
      1496620 MATERIALS
      2275434 MATERIAL
          (MATERIAL OR MATERIALS)
L5      12415 INSULATION (L) MATERIAL

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=> d hos
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The following are valid formats:

```

ABS ----- GI and AB
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CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX ----- MAX, delimited for post-processing
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FBIB ----- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND ----- Indexing data
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MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS ----- PI, SO
SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
          SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
          e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD ----- BIB, IPC, and NCL
IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels

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 IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels  
 IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels  
 ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels  
  
 OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)  
 OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels  
  
 SBIB ----- BIB, no citations  
 SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations  
  
 HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms  
 HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)  
                   containing hit terms  
 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification  
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
                   its structure diagram  
 HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
                   structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
 FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
                   its structure diagram  
 FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
                   structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
 KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side  
 OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:48 ON 25 OCT 2002

L1       1807535 S BLEND OR MIXTURE  
 L2       1024 S POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)  
 L3       297 S LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBERS)  
 L4       30966 S BEDDING OR BATTS OR FILL  
 L5       12415 S INSULATION (L) MATERIAL

=> s l1 and l2 and l3  
 L6       1 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l4 and l3 and l2  
 L7       0 L4 AND L3 AND L2

=> s polyester  
           216775 POLYESTER  
           166285 POLYESTERS  
 L8       266394 POLYESTER  
                   (POLYESTER OR POLYESTERS)

=> s cellulose  
           295271 CELLULOSE

3862 CELLULOSES  
L9 295849 CELLULOSE  
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)

=> s fibers or fibres  
449358 FIBERS  
1450 FIBRES  
L10 449714 FIBERS OR FIBRES

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:16:16 ON 25 OCT 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:48 ON 25 OCT 2002

L1 1807535 S BLEND OR MIXTURE  
L2 1024 S POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE(L) (FIBERS OR FIBRES)  
L3 297 S LYOCCELL(L) (FIBERS OR FIBERS)  
L4 30966 S BEDDING OR BATTS OR FILL  
L5 12415 S INSULATION (L) MATERIAL  
L6 1 S L1 AND L2 AND L3  
L7 0 S L4 AND L3 AND L2  
L8 266394 S POLYESTER  
L9 295849 S CELLULOSE  
L10 449714 S FIBERS OR FIBRES

=> s l8 and l9 and l10 and l1  
L11 2335 L8 AND L9 AND L10 AND L1

=> s l4 and l5 and l11  
L12 0 L4 AND L5 AND L11

=> s l4 and l11  
L13 18 L4 AND L11

=> d l13 1-18 bib,abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2002:636743 CAPLUS  
DN 137:156091  
TI Fiber structures with excellent minus ion generation stability and their use  
IN Goto, Hirotooshi; Ito, Naoaki; Saito, Koichi; Maekawa, Yukihiro  
PA Toray Industries, Inc., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002235283	A2	20020823	JP 2001-28175	20010205
AB	The structures, esp. useful for clothes, bedclothes, curtains, and wall coverings, etc., contain <b>cellulose</b> -type powders on fiber surfaces. Thus, a <b>polyester</b> -cotton fabric was immersed in a dispersion contg. bamboo powders with av. particle size 30 .mu.m and Sumitex Resin M 3 (binder) and dried to give a test piece showing minus ion generation 460/cm3 and good moisture absorption and antibacterial deodorant properties.				

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2002:87309 CAPLUS  
DN 136:152638  
TI Insertion materials for **beddings** and pads with good durability

comprising fiber sheets having multiple **fibers** aligned in the direction perpendicular to planar direction of the sheets and having noncontinuous raised portions with area of the tip of the raised portions smaller than the area of base of the raised portions

IN Aiyama, Kazunori; Nakagami, Tokuji; Shintaku, Tomonori  
PA Shiga Shokusan K. K., Japan; Toray Industries, Inc.  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2002030556	A2	20020131	JP 2000-217282	20000718
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AB The insertion materials (A) comprise a fiber sheet layer having multiple **fibers** aligned in the direction perpendicular to the planar surface of the sheet and have partially fiber-to-fiber bonded portions and have .gtoreq.1 side of the sheet having noncontinuous raised portions and base portions and having the raised portions and the base portions having a continuous structure, and have the area of the base of the raised portions greater than the area of the tip of the raised portions, and exhibit compressive force of the raised portions .gtoreq.0.3 N/cm, or the insertion materials comprise A materials comprising **mixts.** of synthetic **fibers** and natural **fibers**, or the insertion materials comprise A materials exhibiting partially or wholly tickicidal properties, or the insertion materials comprise A materials exhibiting partially or wholly antibacterial properties. The insertion materials are useful for mattresses, **beddings**, seats, and pads. Crimped hollow **polyester fibers** and sheath-core **polyester** conjugate **fibers** with m.p. of the sheath 110.degree. were laminated to form a sandwich structure with ratio of wt. of the hollow **fibers** to wt. of the sheath-core **fibers** 60:40, opened, made into a carded web, crimped, heat-treated 30 min under steam at 136.degree., cooled, sliced, and shaped in a profiling machine to give a sheet layer with raised portions having height 30 mm.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:689498 CAPLUS

DN 125:303231

TI Insulation batt, method of batt formation and apparatus for forming the batt

IN Griffiths, Alan Lyle; Griffiths, Maureen Mary

PA Australia

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 9630603	A1	19961003	WO 1996-AU175	19960328
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W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN

AU 9650375	A1	19961010	AU 1996-50375	19960328
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AU 9650004	A1	19961016	AU 1996-50004	19960328
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PRAI AU 1995-2008 19950328

WO 1996-AU175 19960328

AB A wool-contg. insulation batt comprises an aerated bouffant admixt. of wool and particulate **cellulose** and an amt. of an agglutinant

polymer, e.g. **polyester** such as Unitika Melty 4080, for binding the wool and the **cellulose**. An app. for forming insulation **batts** has a first conveyor from a first hopper for the wool and agglutinant, a second conveyor feeds the particulate **cellulose** from a second hopper, a comb device for mixing of wool and **cellulose**, high velocity blower discharges air through the app., an outlet for the **mixt.** leads to a batt-forming app. with conveyor, and the formed **batts** on a conveyor pass over an oven heating element to cure the **batts**.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:646293 CAPLUS

DN 125:284997

TI Liquid absorbent liner material based on polymeric **fibers** for personal care articles

IN Weber, Mary Eva Garvie; Gryskiewicz, Stanley Michael; Mayberry, Pamela Jean; Davis, James Arthur; Morman, Michael Tod; Meitner, Gary Howard; Collier, Leslie Warren, IV; Kollin, Nancy Donaldson; Cole, Douglas Bryan

PA Kimberly-Clark Corp., USA

SO S. African, 39 pp.

CODEN: SFXAB

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	ZA 9410022	A	19950824	ZA 1994-10022	19941215
	EP 734238	A1	19961002	EP 1995-905382	19941216
	EP 734238	B1	20010919		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	US 6221460	B1	20010424	US 1995-527284	19950912
PRAI	US 1993-169449	A	19931217		
	WO 1994-US14402	W	19941216		

AB A liq. absorbing liner material comprises a facing layer and a support layer, said facing layer being joined to said support layer by a plurality of spaced-apart bonds forming peaks; peaks are being spaced from one another by channels, and a liq. absorbing material is disposed within said peaks for receiving liqs. The liq. absorbing liner material was prepd. comprising a facing layer, i.e. a web material made of **fibers** having a polyethylene sheath surrounding a **polyester** core, and a backing layer, made of polyethylene sheath/polypropylene core bicomponent **fibers**. The liq. absorbent material used to **fill** the samples were made from webs having varying fiber compns., e.g. 60% 3.0d polyethylene/polyethylene terephthalate (PE/PET), 35% 1.8d PE/PET, and 5% polyethylene/polypropylene.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:652097 CAPLUS

DN 119:252097

TI Odor-absorbing antibacterial hygroscopic **fibers** and fabrics

IN Ezaki, Koji; Tanaka, Koji

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05148758	A2	19930615	JP 1991-311130	19911127
AB	The <b>fibers</b> (e.g., cellulosic, wool, silk, or synthetic <b>fibers</b> ) have a finish layer comprising deacetylated chitin and <b>cellulose</b> powders and are useful for under garments, stockings,				

hospital bed sheets, diapers, gloves, towels, aprons, **bedding** covers, and stuffings (no dates). Cotton staple **fibers** were coated with an aq. suspension contg. 0.5:1 (wt. ratio) **mixt.** of chitosan and **cellulose** powder and dried to give **fibers** with bacterial extinction amt. by a specified test 98.4% and 83.6% after 10 washings and water absorption 100%.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:652076 CAPLUS

DN 119:252076

TI Hygroscopic fragrant synthetic fabrics

IN Tanaka, Koji; Ezaki, Koji

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05163676	A2	19930629	JP 1991-330959	19911216
AB	The title fabrics are prepd. by coating synthetic fabrics with <b>mixts.</b> comprising porous ceramics contg. fragrances and microcapsules contg. fragrances and <b>cellulose</b> powders. The fabrics are useful for diapers, sanitary napkins, medical underpads, hospital materials, <b>bedding</b> covers, curtains, wallpapers, and interior materials (no data). A nonwoven fabric of spun <b>fibers</b> from polyethylene as the sheath and a <b>polyester</b> as the core was prepd., embossed, spray coated with a liq. contg. 1:0.05 (wt. ratio) <b>mixt.</b> of lemon fragrance-contg. porous ceramic and <b>cellulose</b> powder (Serisshu KY-100S) and dried to give a fabric with lasting fragrance and water absorption 100% by a specified test.				

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1993:474556 CAPLUS

DN 119:74556

TI Hygroscopic odor-absorbing antibacterial staple **fibers** with good washfastness

IN Ezaki, Koji; Tanaka, Koji; Noguchi, Nobuo; Sakota, Keiko

PA Unitika Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05033265	A2	19930209	JP 1991-178556	19910719
AB	The title <b>fibers</b> are prepd. by coating synthetic staple <b>fibers</b> with <b>mixts.</b> comprising deacetylated chitin and <b>cellulose</b> powders. The <b>fibers</b> are useful for hospital bed sheets and <b>bedding</b> staffing. Polyethylene as the sheath and a <b>polyester</b> as the core were together melt spun, drawn, crimped, coated with an aq. soln. of a 2:1 <b>mixt.</b> of chitosan acetate and <b>cellulose</b> powder, dried, and cut to give absorbing hygroscopic staple <b>fibers</b> with bacteria extinction amt. by a specified test 99.9% initially and 96.3% after 10 washings.				

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1992:635796 CAPLUS

DN 117:235796

TI Hygroscopic antibacterial odor-absorbing nonwoven fabrics

IN Tanaka, Koji; Ezaki, Koji

PA Unitika Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04194079	A2	19920714	JP 1990-319533	19901121

AB The title nonwoven fabrics are prepd. by coating nonwoven fabrics of thermoplastic long **fibers** with **mixts.** comprising deacetylated chitin and **cellulose** powders. Thus, polyethylene as the sheath and a **polyester** as the core were together melt spun, drawn, piled on a conveyer, and embossed to give a nonwoven fabric. The fabric was then coated with an aq. suspension contg. a 0.3:1 **mixt.** of chitosan acetate and **cellulose** powder, squeezed, and dried to give a nonwoven fabric (finish content 9.9 .times. 10-3 g/m2) with bacteria extinction amt. by a test 99.2% initially and 96.5%, after 10 washings and H2O absorption 100% vs. 98.7, 43.2, and 0, resp., without **cellulose**.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1992:492152 CAPLUS

DN 117:92152

TI Evaluation of security from heat of combustion of textiles with and without flame retardant finishes

AU Ohkouchi, Fumiko; Nakanishi, Shigeko

CS Fac. Home Econ., Japan Women's Univ., Tokyo, 112, Japan

SO Nippon Kasei Gakkaishi (1992), 43(6), 543-9

CODEN: NKGAE; ISSN: 0913-5227

DT Journal

LA Japanese

AB The heat of combustion of fiber assemblies and fabrics used for clothing and **bedding** were investigated as the measure of security in human life, in which the in(org.) flame retardant finishes were used. Inorg. undurable fireproofing finishes to both of fiber assemblies and fabrics reduced the heat, however a washable finishing showed some increase. A miniature "Futon" made of both fireproof finished ticking and fiber assemblies showed the heat less than those of both unfinished materials. The higher the compn. of cotton, the larger the effect of fireproofing finishing on the redn. of the heat of cotton/**polyester** (PET) **blend** fiber assemblies. As to com. fabric, the heat of synthetic fiber was higher than that of the natural fiber, and also that of N-contg. fiber was higher than that of N-free fiber.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1986:83205 CAPLUS

DN 104:83205

TI The toxicity of fire effluents from textiles and upholstery materials

AU Kallonen, Raija; Von Wright, Atte; Tikkanen, Leena; Kaustia, Kirsti

CS Fire Technol. Lab., Tech. Res. Cent. Finland, Espoo, SF-02150, Finland

SO J. Fire Sci. (1985), 3(3), 145-60

CODEN: JFSCDV; ISSN: 0734-9041

DT Journal

LA English

AB Chem. compn. and the toxicity (rats) of the airborne combustion products (500-700.degree.) of certain Finish textiles and upholstery materials, which were either treated with fire retardants or untreated, were investigated. More CO2 was generated from all the test materials at 700.degree. than at 500.degree.. Flame retardant **cellulose fibers** generated more CO than untreated cotton esp. at higher temp., and relatively high concns. of HCN (>100 ppm) were generated from

modacrylic, wool, Flamentin (fire retardant; a **mixt.** of ammonium salts)-treated cotton, etc. Considerable concns. of HCl (>1000 ppm) were formed from the Cl-contg. materials at least at 1 of the test temps. Large amts. of sulfide were present in the airborne combustion products of wool. Most of deaths in exptl. rats occurred during 30 min exposure, exp. at 700.degree.. At 500.degree., the most toxic materials were modacrylic, Flamentin-cotton and **polyester** fiber retardant fiber **fill**. At 700.degree., modacrylic, wool, Flamentin-cotton, had the strongest toxic effects, in decreasing order. Toxic effects were attributed to HCN and CO. No toxic effect was linked to HCl despite of high concns. obsd. in some cases.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1984:553744 CAPLUS

DN 101:153744

TI Low density loose **fill** insulation

IN Smith, Ivan T.

PA USA

SO U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4468336	A	19840828	US 1983-510622	19830705
AB	The addn. of polypropylene (I), acetate, acrylic, vinyl, polyethylene [9002-88-4] and <b>polyester fibers</b> to <b>cellulose</b> (II) [9004-34-6] gives air-blowing products with low settled d. for use in thermal insulation of buildings. Thus, a <b>mixt.</b> of 2 lb I fiber (length 10 mm, and denier 15) and 2 lb II had settled d. 0.9 lb/ft3.				

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1983:217135 CAPLUS

DN 98:217135

TI Finishes for **polyester fibers**

PA Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57210071	A2	19821223	JP 1981-92845	19810615
	JP 62012350	B4	19870318		
AB	Hygroscopic <b>polyester fibers</b> are prepd. by finishing the <b>fibers</b> with <b>mixts.</b> contg. a water-sol. copolymer of starch and(or) <b>cellulose</b> with an ethylenic monomer and a block copolymer of an arom. dicarboxylic acid or its lower alkyl ester with an alkylene glycol and a polyalkylene glycol. Thus, 50 parts starch was copolymd. with 50 parts acrylic acid to give a water-sol. copolymer (I) [9086-70-8], and 150 parts di-Me phthalate was polycondensed with 120 parts ethylene glycol and 500 parts polyethylene glycol to give a block copolymer (II) [85947-17-7]. A <b>polyester</b> fabric was finished with aq. 2% soln. of a <b>mixt.</b> of 500 parts I and 500 parts II, squeezed dried, and heat-treated 1 min at 170.degree. to give a hygroscopic fabric with good washfastness.				

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1982:599513 CAPLUS

DN 97:199513

TI Multiporous acrylic **fibers**



PA Kanebo Synthetic Fibers Ltd., Japan; Kanebo, Ltd.  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 57095309	A2	19820614	JP 1980-171918	19801204
	JP 60032750	B4	19850730		

AB Multiporous acrylic **fibers** finished with compns. contg. a quaternary ammonium compd. as a cationic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and nonionic surfactant are hygroscopic and antistatic. Thus, a **blend** of 90 parts 91.0:8.5:0.5 acrylonitrile-Me acrylate-sodium methallylsulfonate copolymer [26658-88-8] and 10 parts **cellulose** acetate were spun to give multiporous **fibers** with water absorption 30%. The spun **fibers** were coated (0.61%) with a compn. contg. dimethyl[3-(stearoylamido)propyl]ammonium chloride (I) [83607-13-0] 30, polyethylene glycol cetyl ether phosphate K salt [60267-55-2] 50, and polyethylene glycol palmitate [9004-94-8] 20% and cut. The electrostatic charge of the finished **fibers** was 0.1 kV, compared with 2.5 kV for **fibers** finished with a similar compn. without I.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1981:123061 CAPLUS  
DN 94:123061  
TI Creaseproofing agents for cotton **blend** textiles  
PA Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 55144018	A2	19801110	JP 1979-51535	19790427
	JP 57009732	B4	19820223		

AB Urea is treated with alkylene oxides, polymd. with HCHO and glyoxal (I), and treated with MeOH to give finishing agents for **cellulose fibers**. Thus, 23.2 parts propylene oxide was added to a **mixt.** of 60 parts urea and 0.18 part NaOH at 100.degree. and 3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. A **mixt.** of the above product 175.2, urea 24, 37% HCHO 113.5, and 40% I 145 parts was adjusted to pH 5.5-6.5 with KOH, stirred 2 h at 60.degree., evapd. in vacuo to 80-90% solids, treated with 160 parts MeOH at 60.degree. and pH 1-2 (adjusted with HCl) for 1 h, adjusted to pH 6.5-7 with NaOH, stripped of MeOH in vacuo, and thinned with H<sub>2</sub>O to 40.3% copolymer [68842-00-2]. A **mixt.** of 10 parts of the above soln. and 3 parts of a 40% aq. MgCl<sub>2</sub> soln. was thinned with H<sub>2</sub>O to 100 parts, applied to a 65:35 **polyester**-cotton fabric to 72% wet pickup, dried 2 min at 100.degree., and baked 3 min at 150.degree.. The fabric had handrometer stiffness 33, crease resistance (JIS L 1041 C, warp and **fill**) 353, and tear strength (JIS L 1044, warp and **fill**) 867, compared with 30, 186, and 1055, resp., for the untreated fabric.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1975:44978 CAPLUS  
DN 82:44978  
TI Elastic finishing of **polyester blend** textiles  
IN Aoi, Akiyoshi; Matsubara, Toshiyuki; Hori, Katsuhiko  
PA Gifu Seisen Co., Ltd.  
SO Japan. Kokai, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 49081697	A2	19740806	JP 1972-124679	19721212
	JP 55027194	B4	19800718		

AB A thermoplastic textile or thermoplastic and **cellulose** fiber **blend** textile is immersed in a milling agent compn. contg. mineral oil, heated in superheated steam, crimped, and heated without tension in superheated steam to give a textile with elasticity. Thus, a 55:45 **polyester**-rayon **blend** fabric was immersed in a **mixt.** of pentaerythritol stearate alkyl phosphate 45, di-Bu phthalate [84-74-2] 15, and liq. paraffin 40 parts, squeezed, stretched at 15 kg/m in a steam chamber, crimped mech., and heated without tension with superheated steam at 200.degree. to give a textile with elongation 15 (warp) and 21% (**fill**).

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1972:421495 CAPLUS

DN 77:21495

TI Desizing and bleaching of **cellulose fibers**

IN Inoue, Yoshio; Hiroi, Takashi; Yaki, Hiroyuki

PA Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd.

SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 46026425	B4	19710731	JP 1969-4515	19690122

AB An unscoured cotton, cotton-**polyester blend**, or regenerated **cellulose** fabric was treated with a **mixt.** contg. gluconic acid [133-42-6] or its alkali salt, an alk. oxidizing agent, Na hydroxide [1310-73-2], and optionally a surfactant to scour, desize, and bleach the fabric simultaneously. Thus, a cotton fabric sized with 6% wheat starch was immersed in a soln. contg. Na gluconate (I) [14906-97-9] 3, NaOH 30, Na alkylbenzenesulfonate 2, and K persulfate [7727-21-1] 3 g/l. at 20.deg., steamed 60 min at 98.deg., and washed in 60.deg. water. The iodine color test rating, whiteness (reflection at 450 m.mu.), and tear strength of the fabric were 4 (no starch at all), 68.7%, and 3300(warp)/2624(**fill**) g, resp., compared with 3, 60.2%, and 2476/1824 g, resp., for a similarly treated fabric without I.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1970:101783 CAPLUS

DN 72:101783

TI Material for dressing yarns of synthetic **fibers**

IN Dunlap, Donald T.; Misenheimer, James R.

PA Celanese Corp.

SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 1937582	A	19700219	DE 1969-1937582	19690724
	US 3634295	A	19720111	US 1968-747079	19680724
	GB 1256761	A	19711215	GB 1969-1256761	19690721
	ES 369777	A1	19710716	ES 1969-369777	19690722
	BE 736495	A	19700126	BE 1969-736495	19690724

NL 6911384	A	19700127	NL 1969-11384	19690724
FR 2013629	A5	19700403	FR 1969-25366	19690724
FR 2013629	B1	19740201		
BR 6911013	A0	19730410	BR 1969-211013	19690724
JP 51049039	B4	19761224	JP 1969-58078	19690724

PRAI US 1968-747079 19680724

AB A **mixt.** of poly(vinyl alc.) (I) and poly(acrylic acid) (II) was used to coat nylon, **polyester**, polyacrylic, **cellulose** acetate, or **cellulose** triacetate (III) **fibers** to improve their tensile strength and resistance to the abrasive effects of the loom during weaving. Thus, 13.608 kg I of viscosity 25 cP and hydrolysis degree 89% was suspended in 227.1 l. H<sub>2</sub>O, 14.150 kg II added, the **mixt.** heated at 44.degree., 1 .361 kg water-sol. pine oil added, and the **mixt.** heated 30 min at 88.degree. to give a coating soln. which was applied to a 4572-yarn warp contg. 73% III and 27% nylon 66 using a multicylinder dry coating machine. The yarn was woven at 88 warp **fibers**/in. and 74 **fill fibers**/in. The **fibers** had 0.32 break/100 m compared with 10.9 or 18.6 when I or II, resp., was used alone.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1966:448730 CAPLUS

DN 65:48730

OREF 65:9164c-d

TI Absorbent wet-strength paper

PA Textile and Chemical Research Co. (Vaduz) Ltd.

SO 10 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	BE 670968		19660131	BE	
	FR 1423789			FR	
PRAI	FR		19641110		

AB Paper is made from a **mixt.** of 10-80% non-fibrillated regenerated **cellulose fibers** (A), such as fibranne or **polyester**, cut to 5-30 mm. length, and 20-90% short synthetic or wood pulp **fibers** which **fill** the interstices between A. Both **fibers** are bonded together with 2-40% of a solid or semi-solid thermoplastic resin (e.g. polyvinyl alc.) having a m.p. within the temp. range of the drying section of a paper machine. The paper is useful in the manuf. of industrial and household towels.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
72.87	73.08

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-11.15	-11.15

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